## HIS SECRET OF SUCCESS. THREE FORTUNES IN CALIFORNIA.

Col. Houston's Experience Washing Clothes and Keeping Hotel-In the Gold Mines-Back from the States-The Last Fortune.

A man can always make money if he really wants to." said Col. James Houston in the Leland Hotel, as we talked of wealth and its uses. "I know what I say," he continued, "for I have made three fortunes myself, and would start out for a fourth if I had a single a man of my age, without a family, whether he original proposition, if a man does not get rich, it is his own fault. To keep money is far more

the man who knows how to use the adverse circumstances of his life that is sure to win on the homestretch. Most boys think work an evil and hate it. I was brought up to work, and though it is some time since these hands were solled by labor—giancing at his well-formed hands—'I have never forgotten to be thankful for the farm life that made it a necessity. A box of tools locked up is not half as useless as a man's hands when untrained to labor. Boys hate a flogging, but it I had not had one just when I did I should now be ploughing the fields, piling up stones, and living on a farm in the western part of this State. It came just at the right time, roused every energy into action, and made me leave home at 16 to seek my fortune. I hal read of hundreds of boys who had done the same thing. Why should I stay at home, and by the slave of an impatient man? I worked my way to this very city, and found inviself in the same condition of all I had read about, loot-sore, alone, and without a cent.

To be in the wilderness among wild animals, alone and unprotected, he continued, is not a desirable position, but it is delightful compared with that of being in a crowded city without friends or money. I found myself after a few hours opposite the Astor House. Guests were just leaving the dining room and sauntering on the plazza. I was terribly hungry, and the odors from the kitchen drove me wild. I went to the office and asked for work and something to eat. I now see what a small chance I had of being successful, but then I did not know enough to realize my good luck. I stayed there two years, serving in many capacities sometimes as porter, sometimes in the hundry, at others as general help. I learned many things which alterward made me a rich man. Best of all, I learned that I must save my money, and a cent never left my hands unless it brought a seen how they dear many things which alterward made me a rich man. Best of all, I learned that I must save my money, and useful equivalent. When I had saved enough to take me to Cali

well being.

"After a long, todious voyage we landed in California. San Francisco to-day and San Francisco twonty-nine years ago are two entirely different cities. It was then a place of tabulous possibilities; crude, energetic, undeveloped. It is now a finished city, already having left its first stage of development, and far on toward the ripeness that brings art, learning and cuiture. As I walked up from the wharf I was struck with this aspect of newbors. Everything had the appearance of being leastly done until the time might come that the fluishing up might be done. No one seemed to stop to speak, but worked as though the avenaling furies were watching. The spirit of the place auted me. I felt that I had found my proper field, and already I could see myself working as fast as the restrict the building of a future fortune. Had I been asked how or in what way I could not have told, but I felt my luccoss in my bones. I walked up the street looked at the new buildings going up, and wondered whether I should meet any one I had see known. No sooner had the thought passed through my mind than I heard my mane shouted from a little wooden building in process of erection. I booked again. A young fellow had topped hammering, and was coming toward me. If was a boy who had left home a year before me. I have been glad many times in my life, but never as clad as then, I shook his hand as though I could never stop, until he troke away, saying. Over there's my tent. Come to-night and we'll talk. Can't stop now, I set \$16 a day for driving nails in these boards. Tiya hand?

Not to-day, Jim. Thanks all the same, but leaver could drive a nail. being. After a long, tedious voyage we landed in

Not to-day, Jim. Thanks all the same, but Inever could drive a nail.

I found my way to his tent that night. It was a rude affair, but he insisted on my sharing I with him, and I carried my trunk there. What's the reason no one wears clean linen here? I asked.

No one has time to wash, he replied. Do you know what it costs to have a biled shirt washed, with touching an iron to it?

"Can't guess. Mebbe twenty-five cents."

Jerusalem! I should say so.'
I'm going for a bit of a walk. I'll be back

presently. You're dead broke of course.

Every one is when he gets here. Take these
till you get started,' and he pushed into my
hand live pieces of money that felt like silver
dollars.

dollars.

"They were twenty-dollar gold pieces. I looked at them when I got under a lamp. Then I wrapped them in a piece of paper, put them in my piece, and said to myself. Till never louch you my beauties, except I am starving. Now for business.

I waked on till I found a little store where household things could be bought. I went in piece out a washtub, a washboard, a botler, and a cake of soap. How much for these? I asked of the man who owned the store.

Thirty-two dollars,

a cake of soap. How much for these? I ded of the man who owned the store.

Thirty-two dollars.

All right: I'il pay for them to-morrow: I I put them on my shoulder to carry off.

Not so fast. We don't do business that it. I've them on my shoulder to carry off.

In this case the rule must have an exception, for I shall take them, and bring the may for them in the morning. The man haughed, said he liked my pluck. I let me carry off my scoils. Before bedoe: I had a pile of clothes to wash that made me. I made \$126 next day, wore my gers sere, padd for my outfit, and engaged a financian to help me. Before a week was ar I had women to from the clothes, and was aring an extensive handry. Here, my expense at the Astor House came in, and I is known far and wide as the New York man io had started the great San Francisco andry. I built myself a tent, but out my ingle, beinght a donkey and cart, and made they hand over flat. At one dollar apiece it d not take long to wash shirts enough to ske a hundred, and then a thousand dollars, two years I was carrying on an immesse shees, and two years later sailed for New I am not beling the story of how I lost my a un not beling the story of how I lost my

ich man,
not teiling the stery of how I lost my
so I'll morely say that before hine
had passed I found myself again bound
rous in pursuit of noney. To teil the
did not teel bad at the prospect of gothe same experience again. There is
from I making money for greater

I did not feel bad at the prospect of gothe same experiences again. There is
frient in making money for greater
a spending it. I had said out my old
se, so was forced to look for a new way
for rich. When I handed the gold fover
its height. Men were leaving for the
us by handreds. I took it into my head
a toomany, and started for the Stamster. The rough journey overland somelangemed my ardor, but I pressed on till
and the camp. I found a good claim
d to two men. The third man had just
as task. What if you take for his share
claim and let mo in T lasked.

here thousand dollars was their reply,
at i have no money now—am dead broke,
feel.

matter. We like your looks, and you make mough to pay us. Pitch in marter. We like your looks and you make mough to pay us. Pitch in? I make in our hand and went to work, the insides of my hands were covered to: and so sere I could not move my set I had had an unustraity good dry, made Faou in dost. If it mad been would have made no difference. I descep my hands hurr me so badly, sing I said to my partners: The give dist- and claim- if you'll call it a call.

release to the dust; but why not ake a fortune?

a I can't dig. Nover could. If a like made in any other way I shall I die. Look at my hands. I would maker dry with pick and spade for a mach. You're good fellows, and I e you again. I'm greatly obliged for old will leave you the claim to divide we harted. I found a growd going back transmits, and joined it. Half way there sums ran out and we were in a bad fix. one said a few miles further we would

find a sort of tavern, where we could rest, fill up, and take a new start. Of all vile cooking, that we found there was the worst. Hungry as we were, we could acarcely swallow the food, that cost us its weight in gold. A happy thought struck me. I would not go on, but would buy out this man and set up a tavern where man and beast could get good food. He was glad to sell, took my tickel, and wenton with the crowd. I was a good cook, thanks to my experience in New York, and carryans soon made it a rule to stop both ways and lay in provisions. I was obliged to build larger, and at the end of five years sold out to a man, pocketed balf a million, and sailed for home. I often think of those times and smile at my life, but it was full of enjoyment, and one of the most peculiar features was my difficulty in hiding my money. There were no banks then, and mon were rough. I used my small mustard boxes for packing away all twenty-dollar gold plees. As fast as I had one filled I would dig a place under some tree and bury it. My brains were constantly kept busy trying to remember where and how many there were. When I was paid in dust I filled small buckskin bags and did the same.

"Again I lost all. Again I started for the old

original proposition. If a man does not get rich, it is his own fault. To keep money is far more difficult than to get it."

'I think I could manage to keep it if I once got it. I replied.

'You think so but IU's far more of a science than you think. All your friends and enemies conspire to rob you, and a man who holds it light must make up his mind to be a curmulateon. The rule for getting rich is easier to learn than the rule for keeping so. There is but one for the former and a dozen for the lattor. I'll tell you how I made three fortunes, and you will see for yourself the principle."

To look at the speaker no one would have freamed that he was a man upon whom the Goddess of Fortune was frowning. He puffed a Havana and watched its smoke curi into wreaths.

'Whom people talk of self-made men they talk of what never existed.' he bogan. I'll ever a man could be called a truly self-made man, I am the one; yet I can see distinctly the combination of circumstances that helped me to help myself, while the latter might have made me weak and indolent. It is the man who knows how to use the adverse circumstances of his life that is sure to win on the homestretch. Most boys think work an eyrl and hate it. I was brought up to work, and though it is some time of my life, for it was the lifest amount of my life, for it was not that I was prouded myself at the door to meditate on the name I should be not help in the latter might have made me weak and indolent. It is the man who knows how to use the adverse circumstances of his life that is sure to win on the homestretch. Most boys think work an eyrl and hate it. I was brought up to work, and though it is some time these hands were solied by labor'—giancing at his well-formed inands—'I have have forgotten to be thankfui for the farm life that made it a necessity. A box of tools locked up is not half as useless as man's a label where you succeeded?' I look locked up is not half as useless as a man's and the princip others, and the pleasure this gave me words cannot describe

scribe."
How many failed where you succeeded ?" I asked. "Hundreds probably."

asked.

"Hundreds probably."
And why?"
Because they did not know the law that governs riches.

"What is it?"
"To meet a want, and meet, it well. To make money and save it.

"Explain."
"Well, when I went to San Francisco the first time I saw at a glance that everyone was crazy over gold. As a consequence they did not take time to be cleanly. There was no one wise enough, or sharp enough, to see that money could be made just as rapidly washing clothes as in any other way. While my old friend was rejoicing in being able to earn 116 a day driving nails. I saw an opportunity to do better, and increasingly better fliling a great need, and giving work to others. When I started the hotel it was on the same principle and with like result. With banking the same, It has never failed—will never fail. Of course in an older country the possibilities are not so great, because fewer needs exist, but always there are niches to fill by those fitted for the place. Another element of success is to know how to work. You smile. It is years since I have been called on to labor, but my hands could do at one time of my life anything I wished. I have grown indifferent to ambition, and am content to live as I do."

### DIAMONDS FOR DEILLS.

an Explanation of the Apparatus by which Deep Rock Boring is Accomplished. " Diamonds are comparatively cheap now-

adays," a rock drill manufacturer said, " and drills do not cost as much as they did." "Are genuine diamonds used in these drills, or are they called diamond drills because the steel has an extremely hard temper?" the re-

porter asked. Diamonds are used in the drills. They are chiefly one and two carat stones. At present they cost about \$20 a carat. They are in the rough. The diamond-set bit is hollow. It is a steel thimble, having three rows of diamonds embedded in it, so that the edges of those in one row project from its face, while the edges of those in the other two rows project from the outer and inner periphery respectively. The diamonds of the first-mentioned row cut the

diamonds of the first-mentioned row cut the path of the drill in its forward progress, while those on the outer and inner periphery of the toolenharge the cavity.

How are the diamonds set in the bit?

The bit is of soft steel, in which holes are drilled. After the diamonds are litted the metal is hammered against them so that they remain firm.

is handered against made from."

"Do the diamonds wear out?"

"Their edges which come in contact with the rock set a little smooth, and then they are taken out and reset, so that a fresh edge is presented." out and reset, so that a fresh edge is presented."

"Tave all the hollow drills three rows of diamonds?"

No. Some have only one row, but these are not very large. The diamonds stand out from the steel setting, so that the steel does not come a contact with the rock."

"How are the diamond drills worked?"

"By a rapid frontion, varying anywhere from

the stool setting, so that the steel does not come in contact with the rock."

"How are the diamond drills worked?"

"By a rapid remation, varying anywhere from 100 to 1,000 revolutions a minute. There are different kinds of drilling. For deep boring a machine with a double escillating cylinder engine is used, mounted on an upright or horizontal tubular boiler. The machine has a screw shaft made of heavy hydraulic tubing from five to seven feet in length, with a deep screw cut in the outside. The shaft also carries a spline by which it is feathered to the lower sleeve gear. This gear is double, and connects by its uppor teeth with a bevelled driving goar, and by its lower teeth with a release gear, which is a friction goar, and is fitted to the lower ond of the feed shaft, to the top of which a gear is feathered. It is feathered, fitting to the upper goar on the screw shaft, which has one or more toeth less than the upper gear on the feed shaft, whoreby a differential feed is produced. This friction goar is attached to the bottom of the feed shaft by a friction nut, producing a combined differential and frictional feed, which renders the drill perfectly sensitive to the character of the work through which it is passing and maintaining a uniform pressure. The drill rod, made of heavy lapwed tubing, passes through the screw-shaft and is held firm by a chuck at the bottom of the screw shaft. To the lower end of this tubular boring rod the bit is screwed, and to the upper end is a watch swivel, to which connection is made with a steam pump. You can see by this that the machine is very simple and not likely to get out of order."

The reporter fell into a chair. When he came to the drill man was saying:

"The screw shaft, to d and bit cutting an annular channel."

"Where do you get the diamonds for the bits?" the reporter asked in desperation.

"They come principally from Brazil. Some came from Steria and some from the south of Africa: the latter, however, are more glassy and are not so tough as the Brazilian diamond

under pressure.

## IMPORTATION OF CHINESE COOLIES. Senutor Miller Suggests Measures to Prevent the Evasion of the Trenty.

Washington, Nov. 11. Senator Miller of Cal-forma, in his letter to the State Department with regard to the recent alleged attempts to evade the pro-155) by means of false certificates issued by the Chinese superintendent at Hong Kong says he is unwilling to is lieve that the Chinese Government has given its sauc-tion I such a grave violation of the treaty and the law-and suggests that importes should be made of that Gov-ernment. First, whether the Superintendent of Customs Si Canton is authorized to same such certificates, second, whether it is known to the impersit blovenment that this official has issued such certificates to Chine intercree, and, third, whether the discreminent of this is prepared to avow or sametton the acts of soid official whether it disavows the same, and, if so, to what exists.

that then suggests that pending the answers to thes inquiries, the customs officers charged with the evidence of the act would be justified in disregarding certificate resuch by the Superintendent of instantial grant whenever it manifestly alpears that the persons foliag the same are thince laborers, and that increasing the think of the competition of t In his letter to the Treasury Department the Senate that customs officers be instructed to disc gard right to selected by the Superintendent of C undows al-month in cases where the persons certified are evidently of sale and things, instruction of the law and the title facility things, instruction of the law and the latter facility of the persons of the construction of each of the Preint says that the French series of the law and the construction of the Department of States

## An Express Safe Robbed.

CHARTANOGIA, Nov. 11.—At Burgon, on the industry southern Embrood, has night five longlars has open the eart of the Adams Express Company with product, and carried off a large sum of model.

Bentty's Pipe Organ.

Did you read Beatty's latest offer in last Wednesday's daily sunt' it is a decided bargain. Any of our readers of want of a Calinet Organ should read the offer and order without delay -Ads.

" Buchu-Palba." Quick complete cure, all amoving hidney, blaider, and brings; discases, \$1. Driversts.-die.

JERRY GREENING'S METHODS,

a Stage Manager Vincent Observed Them

While Visiting his Pike County Farm, "I retain some lively recollections of the Jerry Greening family," said Stage Manager yesterday. "A number of years ago a party of us here in New York got the land fever, and formed an association for the purpose of acquiring a large estate. Harvey Dodworth was ne of us. We bought of John T. Cross, then County Surveyor of Pike county, 1,700 acres of as fine forest land as ever grew. It was in the Battlesnake Creek region, in Pike county, and ome of it joined on the Greening property. We were given to understand that the Greenings did not take titles into account in their idea of real estate ownership, and Cross told me that Greening was only a squatter on the farm he occupied. I was by one day when he told Greening sb, and Jerry replied that maybe he had better try to put him off the property, at the same tapping the stock of his rifle significantly. In going over our property I found a small graveyard in one corner of it, near the Greening line. I asked Jerry Greening what that was doing there. He replied that some of his folks were 'planted thar,' and he gaye me warning at once that they weren't to be moved. I had heard of the Greening methods of transacting business, and I made up my mind that the dead might rest there for all of me. But I sold that corner to Sam Wallis, who wanted to make a meadow, and he compromised with the Greenings in some way, and moved the graveyard away.

"I own 500 acros there yet, and when I bought it it was a magnificent tract of hemlock, oak, chestnut, and other timber. I visited the place some years afterward, and my tract had the appearance of having been visited by a tornado. The timber was fallen all over the tract, and, stripped of its bark, lay in all stages of decay. Where I had previously seen the most thrifty growth of oak and hickory saplings, now only their stumps confronted me. I asked Jorry Greening, as being the nearest neighbor for an explanation of the transformation. He replied that they had had some terrible winds in that region, and there were complaints all over the country that the destruction of timber had been very great, I asked Bill McCarty, who kept the backwoods tavern at Shohola Falls, on the turnpike, a mile or so from Greening's, about the matter, and told him what Jerry had said. He smiled, but said he didn't know anything about it. A lumborman who was in the barroom said it might have been the wind, but he didn't think there had ever been a wind in that county yet that was smart enough to tumble the trees, strip the bark off the hemioteks, cut the ship knees and railrond ties out of the oaks and ehestnuts, and trim the saplings into hoop poles, and then load them up and had them to market and sell them. Then he aileded that the Greenings had been doing a big business in that kind of goods for some time. I mentioned the matter to Jerry again, and he ailedwed tha stock of his rifle significantly. In going over our property I found a small graveyard in one

inought so, too,

"One time when I was up there I concluded to go out one day and eatch some trout, it being the legislation of the sonson, and the fishing being fine. I left the tavern in the morning. Jerry Greening was there and gave me directions where to go and fish. I had walked down the road probably an eighth of a mile, when a big bear stepped out of the woods about fifty yards ahead of me and walked deliberately neross the road. He stopped when he reached the sedge of the woods on the other side of the road and looked around at me as much as to say. Well, what are you going to do about it? I don't propose to do anything about it except to get back to the tavern, which I did in about one-tenth of the time it had taken me to go that distance away from it. I hadn't rigged up my rod and flies to catch bears, and wasn't in need of any bears, anyhow. Jerry was still at the tavern when I got back on the double quick,

"Pears to me, says he, that ye've got tired of flishin pooty arily, ain it ye?"

"I was puffing like a porpoise, and as soon as I got my breath I pointed off in the direction from when I had made my return, and said:
"Seen a bear."

Seen a bear?

Jerry grabbed his gun quicker than I can it, and bawled out;

Jorry grabbod his gun quicker than I can tell it, and bawled out:

The — ye did! Whar?

'I took him, and away he went in the direction of the bear a good deal faster than I had come away from it. He was gone maybe un hour. When he came back he hadat any ciothes on him worth mentioning, and was freescoed with dirt and blood most beautifully. He carried the barrels of his gun in one hand and the stock in the other.

'I ketched him, 'said he, 'Had to give him a leetle rastle, though. He'sa layin' over thar by the Knolls. Couldn't carry him in 'cause he were too hefty.

'Two or three mountaineers went over to the Knolls, and sure enough there was the bear, dead. They lugged it in, and it was a monster.

'Another time Harvey Dodworth and I were us there in the fail. Harvey wanted to bring back some venison, and we got the Greening boys to go out and help us kill a deer. Case treening knocked over an immense buck, but didn't kill it, and it showed light. Case buckled into it, and after fighting it over about haif an acre of ground at last got hold of a stone and smashed its skull.

'There is the making of a good farm on my

smashed its skull.

"There is the making of a good farm on my property on the Eattlesnake. I don't know as I shall ever cultivate it, but If I do the first thing I plant will be a Gatling gun in a position to command all approach from the Greening neighborhood."

### TO TURN OUT WITH THE MACHINE. unteer Firemen's Parade.

Veterans of the Volunteer Fire Department met each other for the first time in years at 123 Columbia street yesterday afternoon. The reunion was brought about by members of Live Oak Engine Company 44, who desired to have the old department suitably represented in the celebration of the anniversary of the day when the English decamped from New York. "Hello, Jimmy!" "How are you, Johnny? I havn't seen you in years. I know your face, exchanged by grizzled and baldheaded men

who ran to fires twenty-five years ago. Capt, Frank Clark, one of the last surviving foremen of Live Oak, presided, and Secretary George Brown called the roll. Among the George Brown called the roll. Among the names called were those of ox-Sheriff Peter Bowe, ex-Fire Commissioner Perley, Assomblyman Patterson, Jeremiah Crowley, Warden James Bowe, William Landers, Tony Hartman, and Peter Maloney, A Volunteer excused the absence of "Dan" Herrick, the veteran of Live Onk, on the ground that his eight years prevented his leaving home. His appearance on Evacuation Day was promised. Col. W. R. W. Chambers of the Board of Aldermen and Peter Y. Everett, Chief Engineer of the Volunteer Fire Department at the Atlantic Highlands, reported that the old New York firemen were enthusiastic over the proposed demonstration, and wanted to have a grand display.

Chief Everett said that if the proper arrangements were made 2,000 firemen would appoar in line on the 28th of November.

Foreman Clark said: "Boys, some of us are not as rich as we used to be, but nevertheless we want to make a good display. Winter is near and provisions and coal are high, but I guess we have got money enough to have a band of music and turn out in the regulation style."

Bill Hanna, ex-foreman of Eight, suggested that dark trousers, red fire shirts, and leather hats would be the proper style of dress. His suggestion was adopted.

Mr. McNaily of 3 engine said that his company would like to unite with Live Oak. He was invited to bring all the men he could muster.

"Let's turn out with the plane deek," one names called were those of ex-Sheriff Peter

muster.

"Let's turn out with the piano deck," one member said. It was explained that the "piano deck" was the last engine with which the Live Oaks ran to a fire. It was reported that the apparatus was in service on Ward's Island, and a committee was appointed to ask the Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the use of it.

Commissioners of Charities and Correction for the use of it.

A member, addressed as "Shorty," said that exempt firemen would come from Jersey and other places to take part in the celebration.

The name of Live Oak was given to 44 engine by the master ship carpenters, ealiers, and joiners of the Elevonth and Thirteenth wards, who formed the sompany. Peter Maloney, W. Hanna, Patrick Smith, Thomas J. Carleton, and James Corr were appointed to complete the arrangements for the parade, and to report at a meeting next Sunday. Big Six, Americas engine, 47 hose cart, Lafayette 19, Guardian 29, Howard 34, and other volunteer companies, it was said, intended to participate in the demonstration. There will be more old firemen in line than have been seen together since the disbandment of the volunteer department.

### Court Culendars This Day.

SUPREME COURT CHAMBERS.—Nos. 1 21, 37
38 41 50 54 50 60 80 100 102 100 112 118 115 122
110 115 110 146 150 168 170 170 182 183 185 106 207
110 115 110 146 150 168 171 175 181 185 186 106 207
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Nos calcular until temporrow Part 11—10 50 251
138 175 270 1233 2120 1037 1141 1046 1622 1222 107
1437 1077 1091 1074 1085 1087 (522 1668 1153 MS) 504
1043 1097 1091 1074 1085 1087 (522 1668 1153 MS) 504
1043 1097 1091 1074 1085 1087 (522 1668 1153 MS) 

FISHERMAN CARLIER'S LUCK.

A Plagiostome Chondropterygian Sca Demon

with a Spiked Tall. Edward Carlier, Henry Chaunchett, and

Edward Freeman amateur anglers from East

109th street, sat in an oscillating rowboat in

Bowery Bay on Thursday morning waiting for

bites. Their expectations did not sour higher

than flounders. They had waited for several hours when Mr. Carlier said: "Boys, I believe

After jerking the line several times, Mr. Car-

lier said, "I think I've got a bite." Three pairs of hands were laid upon the line, and it began

come slowly in. As Mr. Carlier's luck was

drawn to the surface it made the water bubble

Mr. Henry Irving was among the many who

visited the Gentlemen's Driving Park last week. He drove out behind a fine looking gray gelding called George K., record 2.27%. He was entertained by the

Mr. Willis Hopkins sent the mahogany bay gelding

The exhibition of blindfold choss playing by

MILITARY NOTES.

nembers at the club house, and saw some fine speed.

my hook is caught in the rocks."

The Sunday Evening Concert at the Metro-politan Opera House. The Demand for Educated Veterinary Physicians Larger than the Supply When the orchestra of the new Opera House A large English mastiff belonging to Lester Wallack is one of the patients in the Columbia Veterinary Hospital in Twenty-sixth street. He was grouped upon the stage it was seen what a fine army of players Signor Vinnesi has the is under treatment for tumors on his elbows, caused by lying with outstretched paws. Speakgood fortune to direct. Crowded in the orchestra, on opera nights, they appeal to the ear

AMUSEMENTS.

ing on the medical treatment of animals, Dr. Erskine S. Bates, Dean of the Faculty of the large proportions of the band. College, said: "The opinion is gradually gain-ing ground that there are many diseases that An admirable programme was presented, and scarcely any more striking proof of the ample resources of Mr. Abbey's company could have are common to men and animals, and that to resources of Mr. Abbey's company could have been given than was found in the fact that among the artists who took part in the concert there were four merzo sopranes or contraitos of such distinguished ability as Mme. Scalchi, Mme Trebeil, Mile. Lablache, and Mme Fursch-Madi. It would be tedious to notice critically all of the many singers who were heard last evening, for besides those we have mentioned Messrs. Novara, Mirabella, Kaschmann, Stanno, Capoul, and Del Puente appeared, and there were several orchestral selections and one cornet solo. Ample as the programme was the audience insisted on a repetition of nearly everything, and few of the singers had the nerve to resist the demand. It was one of those music-loving audiences that is sure to fill a house where the music is good and the pricos low, and it was very rapturous in its applause. This, indeed, the artists deserved, for some of the best material in Mr. Abbey's company took part in the concert, and they were heard to the very best advantage, since they sang in pleces selected by themselves, in which, of course, each appeared to the very best advantage—Mile. Lablache, for example, in the page's song from the "Huguenois," which she sang with unexpected skill and effect: Mr. Kaschmann, in a fine aria from Massenst's "Roi de Lahore," in which his splendid high notes rang out with, wonderful brilliancy; Mme. Trebelli, in the "Brindisi," from "Lucrezia Borgia;" Mirabella, in a romanze by Guagni, and so on through the long, evenly balanced and very enjoyable programme—a programme, indeed, that had no weak places. insure his own safety from contagion it is necbeen given than was found in the fact that essary for man to be careful of the health of the animals about him. The investigations that led to the discoveries of Jenner and the prevention of small-pox, the discovery that scarlet fever originates in horses, and that its spread may be prevented by the use of equine virus, are but parts of the general fact of the identity of the diseases of man and animals. It is, however, not only from this consideration of self-interest that greater care is now being taken of animals, but also from the fact that it is being found out that it pays in memory returns to take care of horses and cattle. It has long been recognized that race horses and fancy cattle require careful attention, but it is becoming known that it pays in dollars and cents to take care of even car horses. Nevertheless, in the whole United States there are not oducated veterinary surgeons sufficient to supply one to each large city, to say nothing of the country districts. I have often received letters saying that there was none within 50 or 100 miles. The total value of the live stock of the country is \$2,000,000,000. There are in New York city alone about 100,000 horses, to say nothing of the other animals, and yet there are only forty graduated veterinary surgeons.

"The fact is that men and animals are constructed so much alike that a complete medical education is as essential to become a competent physician for one as for the other. The lecturers in our veterinary colleges are competent to treat either, and some of the foremost scarlet fever originates in horses, and that its structed so much alike that a complete medical education is as essential to become a competent physician for one as for the other. The secturers in our veterinary colleges are competent to treat either, and some of the foremost medical societies do not hesitate to pay attention to the medical needs of animals. The London Pathological Society, whose President, Dr. Hutchinson, is one of the ablest men in the profession, has a committee on the diseases of animals, and our own Pathological Society has followed suit. I am satisfied that the more the subject is studied, the firmer will be the conviction that the diseases of live stock will explain many sources of contagion.

"There are to-day in New York many horses confined in badly-ventilated, damp, and unwholesome stables, which breed disease. Much of this is preventable and much is carable. There is no roason why it should not receive intelligent treatment. I have no doubt that there is much disease spread by public watering troughs. No man who values his horse will permit it to drink at such a trough. At least seven-tenths of the practice among horses in New York is caused by lameness, owing to bad pavements and bad shoeing."

The museum of the college has begun to make a very respectable showing in the way of anatomical specimens, drawings, devices for shoeling, and other kindred appurtenaces of the subject. The course of study in the college occupies from two to three years and comprises lectures, instruction, dissection, practice on actual cases in the hospinal, study of food and drawing, and a general collegiate course, There are seventeen members of the faculty and six assistants. More than sixty students have been graduated. The fees for attending horses are generally larger than the fees for attending men, There are likewise schools of horse doctors, and among them the homoropathists have their votaries, and the battle with the allopathists rages quite as furiously as elsewhere.

### The Casino Concert. A number of Mr. Mapleson's artists, in

conjunction with Mr. Aronson's orchestra, were heard in concert last evening at the Casino. Those who most distinguished themselves were Mms. Pappenheim, who sang in ad-mirable style the splendid and most difficult dramatic scene from "Oberon," and Signor Galassi, who was heard in an aria from Mozart's "Nozze di Figaro." There was a variety also of orchestral solections.

Mme, Schiller also played. But why should this admirable pianist waste her powers and try the patience of her audience with such utterly empty, vapid, and dull pieces as Liszt's "Ricardanza?" It is a series of pianoforte passages strung together without coherence or purpose and unworthy of the powers of such a mistress of the art of expression as Mine, Schiller, who has it in her power to move by real music even to a greater degree than she can astonish by such compositions for the exhibition of technique. Scarcely better and equally soulless is Gottschalk's "Tremole," which was bracketed with the Liszt piece. If any one could make such pieces interesting it would be Mme, Schiller, who touches nothing that she does not beautify; but to lend charm to such a composition as that of Liszt was even beyond the reach of her varied talent. Galassi, who was heard in an aria from Mozart's

### SHORT HAND BY MACHINE.

Al Little Nine-Keyed Instrument that is Played with Both Hands.

A young man sat in an office up-town with a small nine-keyed instrument on the table before him. Eight small round keys in a line. They were attached to small metal shafts which converged beneath a roll of narrow paper at the back of the machine. The instru-ment is called a stenograph, and is almost noiseless. The nine keys are really only five, for each small key on the right is joined to the corresponding key on the left. Thus

ed to the corresponding key on the left. Thus four of the five characters which the keys print on the roll of paner can be struck with either hand at will, and the middle key with either thumb.

The five characters struck are simply five short dashes all running one way, that is crosswise of the strip of paner. Their value depends upon their position. When all five keys are struck together the result is a line like "A" in the margin. As soon as one or more keys are struck and released the strip of paper jogs on a snace, so that if the live keys are struck in succession the result will be a line like "B" in the margin. Combinations of these dashes struck with a ningle movament form the letters of the alphabet. "God bless our home" is written in full as follows:

arrait at tri Words in common use are abbreviated by

to come slowly in. As Mr. Carlier's luck was drawn to the surface it made the water bubble and foam, Mr. Freeman suddenly let go the line and ran to the stern of the boat when he saw a strange-looking fish, which had an olivebrown back, suddenly turn beily upward and open a queer, capaciour, mouth. It's a slark!' he exclaimed, and sat down hastily, so as not to tip over the boat.

Mr. Chanuchett tied the line to a seat, while Mr. Carlier leaned over the side of the boat and ran his forefluger into the strange fish's eye. He curied up his finger like a hook, and shouted for his friends to pull him in. They pulled him and his luck in together.

The fish had a tail like a spiked base ball bat which it used with great versatility. It whacked the three fishermen on their less and shins and beat a tireless tattoo on the sides of the boat. None of the fishermen knew the name of the fish. It measured about five feet from the top of its spiked tail to its shovel-shaped hose, and was very flat. It was four feet wide, and had two large fins that looked like fans.

Mr. Freeman sat on it, while Mr. Chanuchett held its tail, and Mr. Carlier rowed the boat to the foot of East 103th street. There happened to be a great many people on the wharf. Mr. Joel Thompson was among the number. The fish was taken out of the boat and had on the wharf, and Mr. Carlier asked if anybody knew what it was. Mr. Thompson looked at the fish and said he believed it was a mermaid. A young salier said it was a skate.

At that moment a tail, gray-learded man of patriarchal look approached the crowd.

"What kind of fish is that?" said a small boy.

"That, my boy." said the man of the patriarchal look is a pagiostome chondropterygian fish cailed the ray. This particular specines is an American whip sting ray. It is popularly called a skate."

The crowd cheered and the fish was taken to the saloon of John Landoedel, 339 East 109th street, where it may now be seen. not aware that his rapid fingering of this noiseless little instrument attracted any attention from the congregation, and yet he made a full report, which any of our students who has been studying six weeks could readily have transcribed. The system can be learned in one-third of the time required for any other system of shorthand, its work is uniform, exact, and legible, is as fast as shorthand, and an operator's work can be read by any one who understands the airhabet."

A school with two teachers was in progress in an innerroom. Nearly all the students were women. One of the teachers, a slim-fingered young man, was called out, and wrote at the reporter's dictation with about the speed and exactness of an average stenographer.

exactness of an average stenographer.

### The Coming World's Fair in New Orleans

Extensive preparations are being made for the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposi-tion which is to be opened in New Orleans in December, 1884. The fair is to be held in the City Park of New Orleans, which is very easy of access by both land and members at the club house, and saw some fine speed.

Mr. Willis Hopkins sent the malogany bay gelding Dart a quarter of a mile in harness in 31% seconds, a 25% gait. Mr. Walker drove the brown mare Lady Brownell a half mile to a road wagon in 1.15, and the bay gelding Billy C. a lind mile to a top wagon in 1.15%. Mr. William H. Harbeck has made his appearance be kind the bay stallion Chestnut Hill and the bay gelding Wait a While together. They make a shashing learn.

John Murphy has just returned from Roston. He says, in regard to the race between H. B. Wimbly and Frank, that Wimblip was too gains for bito, and that Frank was not steady and broke access on the says and start the race dynamy Barry had to send us some money to get home with. Frank not make made a quarter over Firetwood Park in 31½ seconds after flushing a mile in 2.12%, and that was mainly the reason why Gabe and I backed him for all we were worth, but we got bad just? Another race between the horses has been arranged to take place at Prospect Park Fair Grounds on Nov. 15 for a purse of \$2,998, with \$500 extra to the team that heals the record of 2.2198; Tark Mr. Frank Work of fored to be to Edward in Wager of \$1,000 each, that his fored to be to Edward in the place of the horse o water and the main building will cover about 28 acres. Col. F. C. Morehead, the Commissioner General of the Exposition, who is now in this city, says that in one Some it is an outgrowth of and will be a sequel to the
Atlanta, fair of 1881. It is also, he says, a need of the
times and will satisfy a growing public sentiment. It is
to be not only a world's fair in which all the nations are
invited to take part, but also a special exhibition of the
natural resources and industries of North America from
Canada to Mexico. Exhibits are also expected from the
States of Central and South America. Furthermore,
Col. Morehead says, it is to be a celebration of the contenary of the first exportation of cotton from this country. The first cargo consisted of eight sacks containing
not over 230 pounds of cotton spiece, and was sent from
Charleston in 1784. The managers will take advantage
of all the suggestions furnished by the Atlanta fair to
make the cotton exhibition as complete as possible.

The National Cotton Flanters' Association has invited
the Governors of all the States in which cotton is either
produced or manufactured to send delegates to its fifth
annual convention in Vicksburg next week. sense it is an outgrowth of and will be a sequel to the

## The wind blew briskly up the bay yesterday and assisted the tide in carrying large quantities of drift, wood into the rivers. At the Battery basin, where the

wood into the rivers. At the Battery basin, where the swiri caught the wood, large quantities collected. At one time the water looked as if it were covered with an irregular patchwork flooring. In addition to this a fringe of wood a yard or so wide entertied the wall. A number of archins were out collecting the flotsom. They used a chunk of lead with a sharp mail left into it. This they tied to a string and speared the wood with it.

"It's getting to be a regular bishness with the young slers," said a Battery loadman. "But I never saw so much driftwood in my life terfore. Saturday might she schoners throw over all the empty hoves, and a good many go over from the markets. Then when the tide shifts the stuff comes in here. Dr. Zuckertort, which began at the Manhattan Club-rooms on Saturday night, did not terminate until 4 o'clock yesterday morning, by which time the Doctor was very much fatigued. Had be chosen to rest content with drawn games he could have finished his task by

### HOURS OF LEISURE.

with drawn games be could have finished his task by midnight As it was, he overworked himself and in consequence less six out of the twelve games. He would four and had two drawn. This is the score.

Player Won Lost Drin, Player. Won Lost Drin Himself and had two drawn. This is the score.

Player Won Lost Drin, Player. Won Lost Drin Himself and had been been a four things of the second of th Ball of Court Maid Marian, Ancient Order of Foresters, Lyric Hail, 723 sixth avenue, this evening.

Social gathering and dinner of the old students of St John's College at the college, Tuesday afternoon.

Lacture by the Rev. Dr. J. R. Day in the Foreyth Street M. E. Church, Thursday evening, on "The Times we have by Totals 4 1 1 Totals 2 3 1

Total bet by Zinckertert, 6, won 4, drawn, 2

The Doctor awarded the honor of the best played gains of the night to Mr, Merrian of the old Brooklyn The subject of the free lecture in Cooper Union Hall on Saturday evening by Miss L. Mamreoff von Finkelstein is "Rural Russia" "Rural Russia." The Rev Dr. Helis of St. Louis will lecture this even-ing in the Cooper Institute on the "Present Aspect of the Irish Question." Lecture by the Rev. George C. Reija of St. Louis on "The Frencht Aspect of the Irish Question," Cooper Union 18al, this evening. Union Hall, this evening.

Mr Pincerls will read an essay on "Charity and Charity
Organization" before the Avademy of Political Science
in Columbia College, Saturday systing
Musical reminon, prize consent and hop under the
america of Le livy Van Horn leader of the Grand Army
of the Republic Band, Coborger Hall, 10 circular army
in the Republic Band, Coborger Hall, 10 circular street. The Second Division will parade in New York on Evacuation Day Company D. Ninth New Jerser, will have a reception at Huboken on Tuesday evening The Seconderth separate company of Finshing will have paradus on Montay evenings, Nov. 12, 19, and 26. Company B. Twenty second Regiment, will celebrate their twenty third anniversary at the armory to night. Capt. George I. Davenport of the Forty seventh will be unarried this week to Miss itla Cort of Williamsburg! dar strong death of the strong state of the strong stro Ing to less Years has beyonded by the Bone Caves), and How he Found It?

The Master Car Builders' Clin will discuss on Thursday evening in the round at 11% Liberty affect. The Quality of Materials Jesof in the Contraction and Maintenance of Railway Pars.

Among the Heighter is to be the subject of a factors by the Rev J II Vincent in at John's Methodist Director by the Rev J II Vincent in at John's Methodist Director burch at Reliferd avenue and Wisson attests Brooklyn, Thirstay evening

The lecture of the Rev Bernard O facily D D Li, D on The Od World versus The Sew is to be delivered in Clinkering Hall on Methodist evening Aradicental Freeton will preside.

Public meeting of the Humanut So rety of America in the French Church du maint Empiri, in West Twenty second street, Thursday evening John Jay, the Baladjo of Tentessee. Assistant Biship Potter Perif Renry M. Baird, and the Rev Lamans L verning will notes. Company I of the Forty ascenth will have an exhibition drill and reception at the organizations, since the desired and the organization of the Third Company of the Seventh Regiment has 10thern on the rolls, and it acts all others by qualifying every circ of them as marksmen.

The resignation of Col. S. V. R. Gruger of the Twelfth size gone forward. Limit follows a West Puint graduate, has agreed to accept the post.

The officers and members of the Elevanth Regiment will give Col. F. E. Unbekant a reception at Beethover that on Konday evening. Nov. 13, to colditate the twenty limit about research.

## IN AND OUT OF WALL STREET.

The prevailing opinion in Wall street is

that the temper and tone of stock speculation have completely changed, and that a steady bull movement has been inaugurated. There can be no question that since the recent corners in Michigan Central, Jersey Central, and Northern Pacific preferred the tendency to buy stocks has been stronger than the tendency to sell them. But to conclude from this that a lady, who handed him a dime. He did not give solid and general upward movement has been established is by no means reasonable. The inquiry, remarked: rise originated from artificial causes, and was "Giye it yer further on." carried on by artificial means. The market was heavily oversold, and nothing was easier than to twist the cliqued stocks. This was very successfully accomplished by a brace of big manipulators, and the rush of the entrapped bears to free themselves did the rest. As a matter of course the whole speculative list felt the impulse thus suddenly given to the market, and a sympathetic advance spread itself over all the active securities. The movement was greatly assisted by the declaration of a guarantee of the Canadian Pacific dividend. by uncommonly favorable statements in regard to the business of the Pacific Mail, and by the rumors of a projected extra dividend on the Northwestern stocks. In such circumstances prices went up of themselves. Not only were the bears anxious to buy in their shorts as fast as they could, but all the small traders of the Board Room jumped in to buy right and left. A manipulation started in circumstances so favorable could not fail, and prices closed on Saturday at the highest point they have reached for a considerable time past. The important question, however, comes now: How is this movement to be maintained when the short interest has been eliminated, and when there is nobody to buy stocks except the manipulators themselves and their following. consisting of room traders? The bona fide investors and what Wall street calls the "outside public" (meaning business and professional men coming in for a flyer) do not appear as yet in the market, and will not appear till confidence is fully restored, and that will take weeks, possibly months, of time. They have all been poisoned by adulterated goods, and are still under medical treatment. Jay Gould seems fully to comprehend this, for he does not attempt to bull even his own stocks at present, although he speaks with great confidence of the future. A few days ago, in a conversation with a very influential gentleman whom he

speculation, he said:
"I expect to see a great improvement in all branches of business early next year. The settlement of the year's accounts will continue to keep things uncertain, and there are, of course, some more failures anticipated between now and the close of the year. But after that I expect to see things greatly improved. There are over a hundred millions of dollars lying idle in the trust companies. This mass of money awaits a chance for investment, and will come out as soon as an improved feeling has been established. The railroads are all doing a good business, and I have no doubt that their securities will soon be better appreclated."

knew to have nothing to do with Wall street

All this looks perfectly plausible and sincers but there is not a word here to suggest the idea that the time to buy Wall street securities has already arrived, and that lower prices are no to come before higher ones begin to be firmly established.

One of the most curious things in the recent bull movement is the report that "Billy" Hutchinson, of "obvious fraud" memory, has been taken into the councils of the Vanderbilt party. It is so short a time since Mr. Hutchinson was expelled from the Stock Exchange. on a charge of fraudulent practices in the manipulation of Mr. Duff's cash and securities, that there is no need to remind our readers of the charges then brought against him. A candidate for the Presidency of the Board at the recent election was defeated mainly on the ground that Mr. Hutchinson had an account in his office. But Mr. Hutchinson was known to be an experienced and skilful manipulator of stocks, and the general supposition is that the wretched failures which the young Vanderbilt party had of late made in their attempts to work the market led them to the idea of asking Hutchinson to join them and "boss the deal." They were it is said, all the more prempted to do so because Hutchinson was as prominent as they themselves are in such mild religious rackets as the Young Men's Christian Association.

The effect upon European investers when they learn that the Vanderbilts leading associate in business is an expelled member of the Stock Exchange can certainly not be a favorable bination and the fact that Mr. Hutchinson's name is never mentioned by any of the persons concerned in it cannot do much good Our inquisitive age unravels much deeper mysteries, and, aided by telegraphs and cables makes the truth known quite as fast as the most dexterous manipulator will ever be able to put the stock market up or down.

The bright promises upon which the steady rise in the Northwestern stocks was based consisted of a statement that 8 per cent. would be paid upon the common and 10 per cent, on the preferred, and that subsequently the long-promised division would be made of the accumulations in the treasury of the company. It is also believed that the built branch roads will be capitalized, and that a share of the profits of the operation will be given to the stockholders, This statement was widely spread in Wall street during the week, and this fact is the weakest point about it, for why should Mr. Vanderbilt, who is said to own \$17,000,000 out of \$22,000,000 of the preferred stock, and a large block of the common, allow every Tom, Dick, and Harry of the Board to get in and share the profits with him? Apart from that, Mr. Vanderbilt is by no means so absolute a master in Northwestern as he is in New York Central or Lake Shore, for he has two very shrewd and independent railroad men associated with himnamely, Messrs, Sykes and Keep. It is quite within the range of possibilities that these gentlemen will have as much to say about the cutting of the melon as Mr. Vanderbilt himself. and, as far as can be ascertained, they do not seem to be prepared for the operation just now. But that does not by any means reduce the value of the property. On the contrary, from what can be learned, it is likely greatly to improve it.

The official averages of the players of the Inter-State Association show that the players of the old Merritt Club of Camden hold six of the ten leading Merritt Club of Camden hold ex of the ten leading places, as follows: Warner, batting, average 550, 8 ween ey, cutching, average 557, Yinnelly, short stop, average 550, Greenwest, second base, average 551, Emily field, average 1050, Warner, third base, average eigs. The best averages made in the other positions were flower, left field of the Active Club 1050, Doyle, een tre field of the Broschyns 1625, Valentine, pitters of the Trenton Club, 1855, Sheltzhene, first lease of Harris hurg 1678.

The new 81 Louis Club are disregarding the reserve rule and are offences have. nurs 1938.
The new St Louis Club are disregarding the reserve rule and are effecting large entains to players of the League and Association risks, these on of the Louisville Club is the first man to accept an offer of this sort

BANKING AND FINANCIAL. OFFICE OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE CANADIAN PACIFIC ANALYSIS OF TANK WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK.

The Canadian Pacific Rations (tappan), in select to insure to its see kindlers a tixed manufactual analysis of the property of the constitute the stock an absolutely declarate except to the constitute the stock an absolutely declarate except the following the following the declaration of which the discrepance of the following the declaration of which they constitute the declaration of which they can be also been also b treal under which it bound fried to pas indicital bank as triated for the shareholders on the 17th date of February and August in each year, on the 17th date of February and August in each year, on the 17th date of February and August in each year, on the 17th date of February and August in each year, on the 17th date of February and August in each year, on the 17th date of February and August in each year, on the 17th date of February and August in each year, on the 17th date of February and an animal disclosed of 1, per cent on the statistic company. Out of this sent the Bank of Montreal, by the same continued coverage with the frailway company to great the statistic company of the same of the same of the special of the same o

(Signed) GEORGE STEPHEN President

### A HORSE RAILROAD FINANCIER.

His Creditors Overtake the Conductor on his Way to Voluntary Bankruptcy. A blue car, having on board a stout lady with a basket, a squint-eyed boy, a widow, and five men, was dragged from the switch at Park row and Ann street yesterday afternoon, and went crawling up town at a snall's pace. The conductor collected his first fare from the stout her any change, and, in answer to her look of

The squint-eyed boy handed him five pennies, and the widow produced a quarter from behind the folds of her heavy veil. The conductor gave her the stout lady's dime, the squint-eyed boy's live pennies, and a promise that he would give her the rest of the change later. He collected half dimes from two of the men, and ran into debt to the other three, More passengers boarded the car. At Chatham square the conductor was in debt as follows:

Stout lady, 5 cents; widow, 5 cents; woman with baby 10 cents; short old gentleman, 15 cents; young woman in spectacles, 10 cents, and three men, each 5 cents.

"Say, young fellow" said one of the last three just trot out that five cents you owe me. I'm going to get off."

"Guess mot, sonny," said the conductor pleasantly, "you've made a mistake."

The passenger had him by the collar next minute, and fairly shock five cents out of him, and then got of the car. Before the conductor could rearrange his collar his other creditors settled upon him in a swarm.

"Give me my five cents," demanded the stout lady, trying to thrust herself before the cold gentleman.

"Madame," said the latter, politely, but with much firmness, "my claim is 15 cents, and is entitled to precedence."

I want my 10 cents, "screamed the woman with the baby, resting her offspring on the old gentleman's shoulder, and reaching for the conductor's coat pocket.

The widow, the young woman with glasses, and the two men lent their voices to the general demand. The conductor hastly produced a lot of dimes and nickels from his trousers pecket, and paid up his debts to a cent. The satisfied creditors returned to their seats, and the conductor said, with a sigh:

"It's prisin' how ignorant some persons are not to know when a man's short of change," The squint-eyed boy handed him five pen-nies, and the widow produced a quarter from

### White Squirrels with Pink Eyes.

PORT JERVIS, Nov. 11.-Something seems to this season. They are unusually plenty, but are either undergoing a singular metamorphosis or are accompanied by a species auknown heretofore. Attention was first called to this fact early in the fail, when William Rathbone saw something white run into a hollow log, in the woods near Callicoom. He made a trap by tying up the end of his coat sierve and placing the arm hole over the hole in the log. Kicking on the log, he frightened the animal and it ran out into the sierve. He chosed the sierve up and had the animal prisoner. On looking at it is found it was a show white-spurred, with bright pink ayes. Since their squirreds of this kind have been shown by huntres in different parts of the valley. A few days since A. V. Huff, proprietor of the Haif Way House, on the Mid-ord road, captured one. The one Rathbone cap tured was the size of a red squirrel. Others that have been kind were as large as gray squirrels. The one limbone cap tured was the size of a red squirrel.

### An Old Defender Bying.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11 .- Col. Elijah Stansbury, one of the few survivors of the Old Defenders' Associa-tion, composed of those who took part in the battle of North Point, in 1812, is reported to-night to be dying at his residence in this city from general debility and age, being in his Bith year. At the last annual celebration of the association in September, when only six members assembled at the City Hall, Mr. Samsbury was unable to be present. He was Mayor of Baltimore from 1849 to 1851.

### MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY. Sandy Hook 5 12 1 Quy, Island 5 52 1 Hell Gate ... 7 42 Arrived-SCHOAT, Nov. 11.

Sa Spain, Williams, Liverpool Oct. 31, and Queenstown

iov. I.
Ss Edam, Taat. Amsterdam Oct. 27.
Ss Bretwalder, Carpenter, Catania Oct. 10.
Ss Orinoco, Fraser, Berminda Nov. 3.
Ss Airiors, Percy, New Orleana.
Ss Rapidan, Glover, Norfolk.
Ss Neytune, Berry, Boston.
Ss Wyanoke, Couch, Richmond.
Ship Alameda, Nichols, Calcutta. ARRIVAD OUT.

Ss Pennsylvania, from Philadelphia, at Queenstown, Sa City of Chester, from New York, of Brow Head, Ss Westphania, from New York, at Plymouth. SALLED FROM FORMIGN PORTS.
Se Pavonia, from Queenstown for New York.
Se Nevada, from Queenstown for New York.

### Business Notices.

A practical and thorough test of the Will-cox & within Automatic Sewing Maclare will convince you that in hoiselessness and ightness of running and in many other points, it has no equal. Can be used by the most delicate with eafery.

Rupture radically cured by Dr. Marsh's treatment. Thousands have been cured and relieved; 40 years practical experience. Only office, 2 Vesey st., Astor flower.

Burnett's Finvoring Extracts are invaria-

## MARRIED.

KEARNS-DICKINSON-On Wednesday, Nov. 7, at St. Am's Church, on the Heighte, Brooklyn, by the Right Rev. John A. Paddock, D. D., Bishop of Washing-ton Territory, assisted by the Rev. George Patterson, D. D. of North Carolina, and the Rev. N. H. Schenck, D. D. of Brooklyn, Charles Russell Kearns of Portamouth, Va., to Scella May, only daughter of C. B. Dickinson, Eeg. of Brooklate...—On Thursday, Nov. B. at the North Carolina of the bridge parents, by the Rev. Br. R. S. M.-Carthur, Genzie Nicholas, counsellor, to Kate, eddeat daughter of L. J. Maccathe, all of New York.

# DIED.

ASTOIN—On Thur-day, 8th inst. at his resider. 5 West 9th st., Felix Astoin, in his 77th year. Funeral services at 8t Vincent de Paul Church, 23d at hetween 6th and 7th avs. Monday, 12th, at 9.30 DICKERSON—On Friday, Nov. 9, 1883, at his fate resi-dence. Chester, N. J., James Spofford Dickerson, in his 70th year. Between 6th and 7th ava. Monday, 12th, at 9.30.

DUCKERSON—On Friday, Nov. 9, 1983, at his late residence, Chester, N. J., James Sjofford Dickerson, in his 76th year. on Monday, the 12th inst, at 2.P. M. Case New York on Central R. R. of New Jersey at 9.A. M. HAND—On Sunday, Nov. 11, 1883, the heavy differed James Hand, native of the county Westmeath, Ircland, in the 38th year of her age.

Funeral on Tuesday, the 13th, from her late residence, 68th 11ths—On Saturday, Nov. 10, Mary F. Heaney, beloved daughter of Fierce and Ellen Hesney.

The funeral will take place Tuesday, Nov. 13, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, 774 2d av., MAHONEY—On Nov. 11, Eugene II, Mahoney, beloved missiand of Henrichta, agod 25 years 7 months and 10 the New York Exempt Volunteer Department, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 13th her. at 2 o'clock, F. M., from his late residence of his daughter, Mrs. 8. R. diddings, 4 Union place, diasson av., Broaking, Jahn Wilkinson, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral from Prechylerian church, Poughkeepsle, on Hoosday, the 13th hisson, at the 71st year of his age.

Funeral from Prechylerian church, Poughkeepsle, on Hoosday, the 13th hers, at 2 o'clock F. M. Baltimore japers please copy.

## Special Motices.

BENEDICT'S TIME.
INPORTANT NOTICE.
Nov. 18 at noon our Regulator and all Clocks in our charge will be set back three minutes fifty eight and one half sprouds, in sarres with the Eastern Division of the New System of Ballional Time for the United States and

New System of Railroad Time for the United States and the Dominion of Canada.

SCHEDULE OF STANDARDS.

BUYISIONS—CENTRAL MERIDIAN.

Intercolonial, 60 deg. West from Greenwich, one hour fast of Eastern Division.

Eastern Division.

Eastern, 75 deg. West from Greenwich, none hour slow of Eastern Division.

Mountain, 105 deg. West from Greenwich, two hours slow of Eastern Division.

Pacific, 120 deg. West from Greenwich, three hours slow of Eastern Division.

EEREDICT BROTHERS, JEWELLERS,

171 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WEDDING AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS Fine diamonds, watches, jewelry, and aliverware. H. S. SQUIRE, 97 Fulton at Established over 40 years. DYSPERSIA AND ALL CHRONIC DIS-EASLS cured WITHOUT MEDICINE by Dr. Fanyon, 1836th av., who heals the "poor free," 9:39 to 10:39 A.M. NO SCROPULOUS INFECTION CAN RE-sist the parifying lower of AVER'S SABSAPARILLA Sold by all druggies.

### Financial.

BANKERS AND MIRCHANTS TELLE
GRAPH COMPANY 187 BROADWAY

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, head this day,
the fudowing resolution was adopted:

Breeded That shock bullers of record in this company shall be entitled to subsciently for some million dollars
of now stock of this company at any which stock is to
be issued Bee 12 1883, to an amount e-pia to the amount
of shock hold by then 7 spectively bee 1, 1883, who
the transfer books shall be closed.

Shockholders declined to avail themselves of this
privilege must notify the transfer on or before bee 12
1883, on which shall be priviled must be made in four to
all shock so subscribed for

MITROPOLITIAN FALLY ATED RAIL

MAY COMPAN Sew York Nov 3

A meeting of stock-indeer of the Setropouran Elevated Harway tompon to the following sear will be following some will be held at the office of the conpany. The following some will be held at the office of the company. The following some will be held at the office of the company. The following some will be held at the office of the company. The following some will be held at the office of the company. The following search for one hear repeated on Nov. 18 instant. Transfer books will be respected on Nov. 18 instant.

Data R. Berlyy, recreater

150 SHARES American Electric Light stock for Apply 19 CHARLES American Electric Light stock for CHARLES PLOKER

6 City Hall place, New York City.